Garibaldi as a Commander and Pe-Hical Economist.

The Eternal City in a State of Siege.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leitch, which left Everpool at one P. M. on the 6th and Quecustown on the 7th November, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing our special correspondence and European files, in detail of our cable despatches, dated to her day of sailing from

the 6th and Queeostowa on the 10th November, arrived at Haiffax at two o'clock yesterday morning, on her o'clock to the forenoon.

g on the 9th of November, passed Father Point, on her vorage to Quebec, at midnight last Sunday,

or of General Avenzana, in aid of the Garibaidians ounded in the Roman campaign, has addressed a letter rais, Liberté, Acrair National, Temps and Courrier taquis), for the co operation which they have afforded

one describe and generous aspirations have given italy; to the precost conflict, which is serious, drug and widespread, like the motives which have cold. And you, representatives in France of from I dear, you have solemnly attested your intexible to the principles of your revolution; you have a our detenue, taithful to the cid traditions which o the periodical press in France the tribune alladium of liberty in Europe. on report of the latest date says that the break

up of the Garibaldian expedition and the capture of its emoved to a considerable extent the depression which previously prevailed in commercial and political circles, and when the City of Baltimore sailed a better one prevailed in the stock markets than for a long time

previously.

The London Times of the 6th of October says:-

ibatdi is again in darance. Again there is silence, it peace, in the Papal States. The men of action I the heart. It is nor the mon of order to reassert accordancy. The defeat of Garibaldi has smoothed no world of difficulty.

the Papai dominions. The overthrow of Garibaldi has The London News admits the improved prospects of

eace and that toe Roman question may enter upon a

enters on a new and in some respects a simpler stage from which the way to a harmonious adjustment seems possible, though baset with difficulties. The ex-Queen of Naples is about to return to Rome to

Gradno, Mrosk, Vitebsk and Mobilew whom are, according to the terms of the ukase of the The total number of these proprietors is 412, of whom 113 in Wina, 75 in Grodno, 53 in Minsk, 89 in Vitebak and 70 in Mobilew. Mr. Gorchen, M. P., and Mr. Layard, M. P., declared

to support the associations for promoting the election of "workingmen" to Parliament, on the ground that elecbich a candidate belongs.

clibishoprics, dispities and benefices, and also as to ecclesiastical corporation aggregates existis belo ging to the same respectively, and the reversi charges, incumbrances and other the several united and separate parishes and districts in hope, Earl of Meath, Viscount De Vesci, Sir J. Napier, Robert Shafts Adair, J. T. Ball, E. P. Shirley, G. Live

The Cark Herald, of the 5th of November, writing on

The Cork Herald, of the 5th of November, writing on the political situation existing in Ireland says:—

Extraordinary precautions against Fenians and Fenian raids seem to be the rule everywhere at the present moment. The solitors garrisoned here are a lowed to steep on an average, we molerssand, but four nights in everyweek. They are always applied with the full quantity of ammunition, so as to be ready at any time to repei any attack that may be made. On a recent occasion the authorities apprehending interference with the barrack gas kept the mea up throughout the entire night and had them provided with chadles and matches. Of course the Fenians made no appearance, neither was the gas medicied with. The power are also on the siert.

(Sénégal) states that out of a European population of from sixteen hundred to seventeen hundred, there were three hundred and thirty deaths from yellow fever. The Paris correspondent of the Dublin Irishman

writes:—

I met three Irish-American officers of distinguished service here, in Paris, during the last year. I will give you an example of the luxury in which they were inving:—Their breakfasts cost nothing, for they lay in bed till dinner hour; their dinners cost five sous, that is about two and a half pence; their suppers were made up off the remains of the dinners. The last I saw of Captain 6.—, of Corcoran's Legion, was when he was leaving for Loudon on movey lost by a friend of mine; the last time I neard of Captain K, of the Irish Brigade, he was seeking employment as a common laborer in the Exhibition; the last occasion on which I met the gallant Captain B.—, of the Federal Englosers, he had his earthy goods wrapped up in a half sheet of newspaper, and did not know where he would lay his head that night.

GARIBALDI'S BATTLES.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Scene of Caribalde's First Victory-How Reman Priests—One of Them Hacked to Pieces—The Garbaldian Dead-Amateur War-All Private Property Respected-Eight War-All Private Property Respected-Eight Men to Be Shot for Stealing-Arms and Sup-plies Arsiving-Cannon and Recruits Seat to the Front-The Commissariat Department. HEADQUALTERS OF GENERAL CARDONIAL, MONTE ROTONDO, Oct. 30, 1867. 5 Like most Roman villages, this little town of Monte

Rotondo, famous as the piece where Caribaldi won the first and only victory of the second invasion of the Papal tant from the highway and from the railway station of the same name. It is about fourteen miles from Rome all other sides the hill is so steep as to make climbing almost impossible. The town itself is so

portant part in the fight. These troops must have been natural defences of the town, opposed no obstinate re-sistance to the advance of the Garthaldini up the bill; but, after brief skirmishing, in which they had decidedly the worst of it, retired inside the gates and shut them-selves up, like rats in a hore, to be worsted out at Gari-

mand of Menotis and Richotti Car baids, marched up tuned on both sides until morang. Caribaldi himself singulatended the operations of his him. The serious hinck began hi had past eight clotch A. M. and was directed quainst the gate of the town. Inside the waits a farrow street siants steeply up from the gates and opens upon a little equare, or plazza, in third gands a small marble column surmounted by an iron crost. In this square the Papai troops posted their field paces, Commanding the gateway, and sharp-shooters were stationed in all the houses along the little street. The Garibaldians, under Ricolotti, at once attempted to set fire to the gates, the rest of the force covering them as much as possible. From half-past imput the dight was continued, the Garibaldians suffering heavily, the Papai truops very little.

The gateway was the only point of attack and defence. The Garibaldians gathered brushwood, rushed dup, flung the wood against the gates and were shot down as they retired. Of four hundred men engaged in this work one hundred were killed. The prists of the town acted as sharpshooters, and all the Garibaldians agree that they fired well. At last the brushwood caught a light and flamed up, and, when darkness set in, it became evident that the gates must bure. When the gates finally gave way a charge was ordered, and, with loud shoots, the Garbaldians rushed through the fames and smoke into the town. They were received with a tremen-

screen hours a and stations; others steep in the street. There is no military system, no require distribution of provisions, no appertionment of quarters. The officers stop at the sibergo; the men, where they can. All of the troops, except about four hundred, were sent off to Garibaldi's camp last night. Perhaps they will fare bet-

to get rid of it, but it trotted plandity behind them wherever they turned. Some wit suggested that they had eaten as lamb and that it was conducting them to the energia, and the laughter, which easued was tremendous.

The men are delighted to be on the more and sing gayly as they march away for the camp. The one thing that disheartens them most is the lack of tobaces and cigars; but a supply from Term is expected to morrow. The arms of the men are old government muskets, of the very worst quality, but there are plenty of them and if one will not go off another may. The stores arrive in boxes, the bread in panniers, and this is the first evidence I have seen of anything like order in the commissional department. The tood came just in time; for the town was completely cleaned out vesterday; not even but of bread could be bought at the inn. Those of us who had money teasted upon cheese and radiches. Ah, Delimonico! As for beds, I never knew before I came to thay how much difference there is in the comparative hardness of shones and how much visites there is in a little har. Forms stones are really quite soft; rome are positively, clastic; some have a hatural warmth. Many a poor Banketiess Garibaid an could give learned philosophers much curious geological information in his regard.

Description of Garbaldle Quarters—The Camp at Night-Enthusiasm of the Men-A Military Pienic-Life at Hendquarters— The Garbaldi Family—The Red Fing-The

Truth of the Mitmation.

Heanquartens of General Gaunaldi, Casta Gunziano, Ool 30, 1867.

At the upper end of the Park in New York there is, or was, an old powder magazine, on a hill near he-Gowan's Pass. Imagine that magazine to be Castel Guibilero, which at a distance it resembles, and you yard, and has an enclosed balcony at the second story, and from this balcony you can see the Holv City as plainly as you can see New York city from one of the hits of the Park. The country round about is quite park like in its appearance. Before you the Tiber winds its stenous course, bordered on each side by green meadows and framed in by low hills. Directly at the foot of the bill upon which Castel Guibliero stands is the Garibaldian encampment—if you can conceive a camp without tents—the men being stationed on both sides of the road to Rome, behind the walls which

It is a tempting sight, this full view of Rome; but it recalls the song, "Thou art so near and yet so far." Actors have a habit of saying that a poor performer had better take a photograph of the interior of a theaira, because he will never see it again; and se Garibaid might as well take a photograph of Rome, for with his present means this is as near as he will ever get to it. The enthusiasm with which one enters upon the Garibaldian campaign wears away before the Italian frontier to this place the Garibaldians command the entire country; between here and Rome there are

climbing almost impossible. The town itself is so huddled together as to seem like one house, with the church spire raing like a chimner. It is garrounded by an old tumbled down wall and has but one gateway. His inhabitants, I should say, numbered from one thousand to fifteen hundred, being the place, one would scarcely believe that it could be taken except by a regular siege; but the story of its capture is very simple.

When the Papal authorities learned of the secont advance of the Garibaldians to the frontier at Passo Corese they deturnined to hold Monte Rotondo as a not of forces of the Garibaldians to the frontier at Passo Corese they deturnined to hold Monte Rotondo as a not of forces find a piccos, the invalid they has a second and way from us, like a will-o'-the-wisp, Every person whom we questioned gave us different information. Now the camp was four miles away, now twelve, now twenty; thea Caribaldi and moved forward and war ighting; sgain be hed goes to the other side of Rome. For this purpose they sent out between five and six hundred troops, with two small brass field pieces. Garibaldi at once penetrated their design and ordered the town to be attacked. The forces defending it were composed of sources, regulars of the line, dragoons and provided the winding read we met with one of those work and gire some more reliable information; but as we accented the winding read we met with one of those work and gire some more reliable information; but as we accented the winding read we met with one of those work and a second of the winding read we met with one of those work and a second of the winding read we met with one of those work and a second of the winding read we met with one of those work and a second of the winding read we met with one of those works.

the care about egat of clock, mose at five and maintains the same simple lateits as during former campaigns.

If you leave the castle and wank to the brow of the hill you will see the men meving about in the camp. Some of them are in rearch of food, others of water, and all are eracy for something to smock, and will shout for joy if you hand them the out of a cagar which you are about to three away. Here is no well organ 2-d commissarist departin in the co. One man wake off with haif a goat; accorder begs in vans for a louf or bread. Numbers of, the soliders have Garrouddan medias on the fir breads, showing that they have served with their present leaver in former cambagns.

The personnel of the troops is constantly changing. Many of them are unable to endure this sort of no and rotten home, their places being flied with newly arrived recruits. It go without food for two days, as this Gariotalians are frequently couperied to do, soon, are up the weak and ackly. The most of not and or the recruit is a superior of the control o

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD Rome Declared in a State of Sloge-Crimes Paulabable Under the Military Law. Bozz, Oct. 27, 1867.

bard fighting with the Garibaldians before getting p

Ajani, No. 92 AM Lungaretta, a detachment of Zouave

The latter, thus surprised, made a out Orani ance, firing from the windows and throwing bombs on the troops. Nevertheless the troops, atter hour's fighting, took the building by assault and completely vanquished all resistance. The Garibaldians had sixteen killed and left thirty-nine of their number, including five wounded, in our hands. A large quantity of muskets, revolvers, lances and bombs, besides other

stant tranquility of our population, who not only take no part in such iniquitous excesses but are highly indig-nant thereat. These events are therefore a fresh and eloquent confirmation of the unfounded character of the

The state of slege which has virtually existed at R for a fortuight past has been formally proclaimed in a railleation published by General Zappi on the 26th inst.

OBITUARY.

Marshul Leopold O'Donnett.

The death of this distinguished marshal and granded of Spain took place recently at Biarritz, in France to whom, the former province of Tyrconneil and the present county of Donegal belonged. They lost their

ANNA DYCKINSON AND HER KEYLANATION.—Miss Anna Dickinson gives a hardly sufficient excuse for graining President Johnson's name in the visitors' book on the school ship at Boston. She says that the book was shown to her by a gentleman whose private property she supposed it to be. She say the name of Mr. Johnson there, and said, on the impulse of the moment, that she should like to mark it out. He then tid her that he wished she would, and she, supposing that she was dealing with property the owner of which urged her to the act, drew her pen over Andrew Johnson's name. It is queer she should think that a gentleman obtained the President's name in his private autograph book and then wished it erased and dare not do it himsoif.—New Haven Journal, No. 12.

The Lincoln Estate.—A final settlement of the Lincoln estate was made at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, by David Davis, edinisistrator. After paying all debte there remains \$110,204, or \$30,755 each for Estational there was a file of the lincoln has received his share, and also that of the minor near, Thomas The amount due his Lincoln, less about \$4,000, heretoken dryng, in guidon to her order.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Elevation to the Presidency Should Not Be a Partisan Movement.

VIEWS OF VARIOUS JOURNALS.

selves as to render it prounds that the nom nation of ear next President would emand from the people and not from the positions, and that the candidate would be one who had carred his platform with his aword in such living characters that there was no need to make it clearer or stronger to his grateful country men."

[From the himmespoils (Minnesota) Tribune—republican)

The movement in favor of General Grant as a Presidential candidate sems to be a pontaneous one on the part of the people. Nothing like it has been witnessed in this country muce the days or General Jackson Every body except copperheads and rooks is beganning to swear by him. Among republicans the heavy ground swell in his favor aweep along both the extreme radicals and the moderates or conservatives. No prominent republican paper except the New York Tribuse opposes him, and that does not do it directly, but is forced to hide its hostility behind incendes. In three months even Horace Greeley, finding Classe's c.ances hopeless, will come around to the support of the man to whom Yrandelme points with unerring finger as our next President.

General Grant's administration will insugurate a reign of commion seess, republican planness and amprienty, and an economy of public expenditure which is as necessary as it has been rare in the history of the republic.

[From the Chicago Times—democrat.]

General Grant went through New York the other are

necessary as it has been rare in the history of the republic.

[From the Chicago Times—democrat.]

General Grant went through New York the other day and made but one cail, and that was upon the million naire dry goods man, A. T. Stewart. It is said if Grant is elected President he will urge Mr. Stewart to accept the position of secretary of the Treasury—that is, if E. B. Washburne is willing.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Journal—democratic.]

The ansite with which we sometimes use on ancient spinster, to whom that is precious, map upfor a busened a man and positively dielikes, just simply from a fear that it may be "Hobson's choice," is a pretty fair illustration of the position of the more procupated of the sadical leaders and newspapers in reference to General Grant as their candidate next year, Grant is the only man who can save the radical party from a Water-loo deteat next year, even with ten back States to help them out, and we do not see how they dare to risk not sommaning him. There is no telaine, though, what the rivairies and justiculates of disappointed aspirants may not yet bring about.

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion—democratic.]

It seems to be still a question whether General Grant will concent to be the radical candidate for the Presidency, if no does not that party is hopelessity awamped. Grant was a democrat before the war made him famous, and may be he will yet retain to his drat toys.

[From the Mobile Times—Union conservative.]

Its Early Approach—The Recent Cold So Thermometrical Indications—A Co. para Table of the Temperature Yestern V Previous Years—Arrangements for

ALMOST A TRACEDY IN AUGUSA.

Unrequited Love and Attempted Murder.

[From the Auburn Advertiser, Nov. 15]
The most intense excitement was caused in the of on Thursday afternoon by an attempt to murder the Coorgie htearm, reading with her parents in the Serbicok, Genesce street. The west-to murderer myoning man named Michael alias Frank Sullivan, of speciable appearance but dustpated habits, whe had formerly boarded with the family of bits victim and min addresses to the daughter, a girl of eighteen, until family, becoming aware of his dissolute charactes, is bade his attentions and thus incurred his ill will.

Sullivan went West some two weeks since, return to the cattyonly last Wednesday. On Thursday aftered he paid a visit to the family for the alleged purpose taking leave, proposing to depart again for the immediately. He expressed a denire to hear it immediately. He expressed a denire to hear it immediately. He expressed a denire to hear it is not preceded him to the partar and seated herself at plane, her mother remaining in the back room. For you that in strurnens. In accordance with his wise plane, her mother remaining in the back room. For you on outering the parior locked the door, may always an on outering the parior locked the door, may always and the process and pandownward and backward into the neck. She to the floor with the shet, when he again deliberate aim at her head, presenting weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to her face that the powder weapon so closely to he pres